

- 1) The term national identity is **most closely** related to the term
- (A) nationality
 - (B) nationalism
 - (C) national culture
 - (D) national consciousness
- 2) Which of the following people would be **most likely** to feel a conflict between loyalties to his or her race and to Canada?
- (A) A Muslim Canadian
 - (B) A Québécois Canadian
 - (C) A Communist Canadian
 - (D) A First Nations Canadian

3)

It is said that in order to be a good patriot, one has to be the enemy of the rest of mankind. To be a good patriot is to wish that one's country might be enriched by trade, and be powerful by arms. It is clear that one country cannot gain without another's losing, and that one cannot conquer without bringing misery to another. Such then is the human state at the present time, that to wish greatness for one's country is to wish harm to one's neighbours. It would be much better if a person wished that his fatherland might never be greater, smaller, richer, or poorer than any other country. This wish would make a person something better than a patriot; it would make him a citizen of the world.

—Voltaire

The given quotation is **primarily** an attack on

- (A) ultranationalism
 - (B) civic nationalism
 - (C) ethnic nationalism
 - (D) cultural nationalism
- 4) A nation-state is **best** described as
- (A) an independent country
 - (B) a multinational organization
 - (C) a group of people sharing a minority culture within a larger community
 - (D) self-government by a specific cultural group within a sovereign country

Social Studies 20
Issue 1 Quiz C

- 5) An example of conflict between Québécois nationalism and Canadian nationalism is represented by
- (A) the Official Languages Act, 1969
 - (B) Bill 101, 1977
 - (C) the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, 1982
 - (D) the Multiculturalism Act, 1988
- 6) Which event from the French Revolution is generally considered to be the **first** public demonstration of the power of modern nationalism?
- (A) The March on Versailles
 - (B) The execution of Louis XVI
 - (C) The Storming of the Bastille
 - (D) The summoning of the Estates-General
- 7) Which of the following countries has experienced the **most** conflicts among its inhabitants as a result of nationalism shaped heavily by geographic factors?
- (A) Israel
 - (B) France
 - (C) Canada
 - (D) Great Britain
- 8) Which of the following factors had the **least** influence in the shaping of nationalistic feelings leading up to the French Revolution?
- (A) Geographic
 - (B) Economic
 - (C) Political
 - (D) Social

9) **Speaker I**

The glue that holds a nation together is ethnicity. National unity is based on blood ties.

Speaker II

Every nationality must have the right of self-determination. Ultimately this means it should have its own nation-state.

Speaker III

People should put their loyalty to the nation ahead of all other loyalties.

In particular, loyalty to the national community should supersede loyalties to family, locality, region, or class.

Speaker IV

The best foundation for a nation is shared values. People constitute a nation whenever they agree to respect the same laws, protect the equal rights of fellow citizens, and fulfil common duties of citizenship.

Which speaker expresses ideas associated **exclusively** with civic nationalism?

- (A) Speaker I
- (B) Speaker II
- (C) Speaker III
- (D) Speaker IV

10) In which of the following situations is it likely that French Canadians were **most conflicted** between loyalty to Quebec and loyalty to Canada?

- (A) Gold medal wins for both of Canada's hockey teams at the 2002 Olympics
- (B) The introduction of the Official Languages Act
- (C) Canada's involvement in the Korean War
- (D) The Conscription Crisis of 1917

11) Which of the following statements accurately describes the social conditions in France prior to the French Revolution?

- (A) Wealth was equally distributed, and French citizens were satisfied with the status quo.
- (B) There was a rigid class structure and significant inequities in wealth between these classes.
- (C) French citizens did not experience great wealth, but the government provided them with necessities.
- (D) The government of France was heavily in debt, largely because of its support of the American Revolution.

Four Situations

Situation I

A Francophone woman enrolls her children in a French immersion school but speaks French at home

Situation II

An immigrant volunteers at his previous country's booth at Edmonton's Heritage Fair

Situation III

Citizens work together to achieve independence for their nation

Situation IV

A soldier pledges loyalty and a willingness to die in combat representing Canada

- 12) The **best** example of a person finding reconciliation between two nationalist loyalties is given in
- (A) Situation I
 - (B) Situation II
 - (C) Situation III
 - (D) Situation IV

Types of Nationalism

Type I

Shared among people who believe in similar ideas about law, values, and political traditions

Type II

Shared among people who feel a love for their country

Type III

Shared among people with similar traditions, artistic expressions, and food

Type IV

Shared among people who wish for self-determination for their nation

- 13) Which of the given types of nationalism **best** describes civic nationalism?
- (A) Type I
 - (B) Type II
 - (C) Type III
 - (D) Type IV

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- 14) Cultural nationalism is **best** described by
- (A) Type I
 - (B) Type II
 - (C) Type III
 - (D) Type IV

Types of Nationalism

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Type IV

Shared among people who wish for self-determination for their nation

- 15) A feeling of linguistic nationalism would **most likely** be shared by those who also share
- (A) Type I
 - (B) Type II
 - (C) Type III
 - (D) Type IV

Speaker I

Nationalism has been a major cause of military conflicts during the past two hundred years. Before the rise of nationalism, wars were fought on a much smaller scale. Nationalism also gave rise to the concept of “total war” in which all members of an opposing nation—both soldiers and civilians—are considered to be enemies. Nationalism is like racism: it is a negative force that should always be resisted and discouraged.

Speaker II

Nationalism is acceptable up to a point. It can benefit people by making them more neighbourly. It helps individuals to see strangers as national brothers and sisters who are worthy of respect. This perception greatly reduces internal strife within a nation. Nationalism crosses the line when it causes a people to regard foreigners with contempt. Ethnic nationalists are more prone to negative nationalism than are civic nationalists, but even civic nationalists go astray on occasion.

Speaker III

Two of the greatest villains of modern history—Maximilien Robespierre and Adolf Hitler—were fanatical nationalists. Their infamous atrocities—the Reign of Terror and the Holocaust—both resulted from excessive nationalism. The biographers of Robespierre and Hitler have demonstrated that both types of nationalism (civic and ethnic) have the potential to turn into ultranationalism, which is the dark side of nationalism. Nationalism should never be taken to the extreme. The nation should never be elevated above God, morality, ethics, or human rights. Nationalism is a man-made ideology, and as such, is imperfect. The cult of nationalism, like other cults, can give rise to grave social and political disorders.

Speaker IV

One of the most-admired social forces is team spirit. In organized sports young people are encouraged to work together for the good of the team. In the armed forces, soldiers are trained to look out for one another on the battlefield. In corporations, all employees are motivated to work for the greater good of the company. Nationalism is nothing more (and nothing less) than the encouragement of team spirit among a much larger group of people. This is why the state must promote nationalism as much as possible. Without nationalism, citizens would have no incentive to work for the general progress of their nation. Without nationalism, people would not feel at home within their own country.

- 16) The type of nationalism being promoted by Speaker IV is
(A) linguistic nationalism

- (B) religious nationalism
- (C) patriotic nationalism
- (D) spiritual nationalism

Speaker I

We live in Fort McMurray and have lived here since long before the oil boom. The oil industry is such a big part of our lives and really helps define who we are. However, the more I hear about the damage being done to the environment and how big a part the oil industry plays in that damage, the more I start to wonder what is best for our province and country in the long run.

Speaker II

I love living in Canada. I moved here from the Saudi Arabia two years ago and am happy to live in a place where everyone's differences are appreciated and sometimes not even noticed! However, I struggle sometimes to define myself, as I don't want to let go of my heritage. Some of my traditions and beliefs are vastly different from the "norm" here.

Speaker III

It's time the poor people of Alberta stand up for themselves. All I hear about in the news is the "Alberta Advantage" and the "hot economy." I've been out of work for months and can hardly pay my rent. The government seems uninterested into hearing what I have to say, and sometimes I wonder if I'm valued as an Albertan. I think it's time we worked together to demand real change for the underprivileged in our province.

Speaker IV

Being a Quebecer is part of my identity and my beliefs about who I am. I am proud of the French culture in Canada and the role we have played in shaping this country. However, I don't know if separation from Canada is the answer—how can we say we are one of the founding peoples and then abandon the very place we helped to found?

- 17) Which of the following statements about Speaker IV is most likely **true**?
- (A) The speaker is not supportive of federalism in Canada.
 - (B) The speaker voted "no" in the 1995 Quebec referendum.
 - (C) The speaker would have supported the ideals of the FLQ.
 - (D) The speaker agrees with the platform of the Bloc Québécois.

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- 18) The speaker whose views **most closely** echo those that fuelled the French Revolution is
- (A) Speaker I
 - (B) Speaker II
 - (C) Speaker III
 - (D) Speaker IV

Speaker I

I have lived in Canada all my life and I still have trouble deciding how loyal I am to the country. Sometimes, the policies adopted by the Canadian government are in such opposition to my personal political beliefs that I feel like I am hardly part of the country I live in.

Speaker II

I am a Canadian but I am also a citizen of Israel. Being Jewish is such an important part of who I am, and sometimes I don't feel like I connect with other Canadians. I feel like I have more of a connection to people living halfway around the world. I love Canada, but my faith is really the most important thing in my life.

Speaker III

I am a Québécois before I am a Canadian. Living in Quebec and living the lifestyle of a French-Canadian is very important to me. Even though I am proud to be a Canadian, I feel more connected to Quebec than to Canada as a whole.

Speaker IV

My people have lived in Canada before it was even known as such. Our history is such a major part of the development of Canada and yet it seems like other people don't care to know it. I am proud to be a First Nations person, but sometimes I feel like that doesn't necessarily mean I am Canadian.

- 19) Consideration of which of the following areas causes Speaker III to feel divided about his or her loyalty to Canada?
- (A) Race
 - (B) Class
 - (C) Region
 - (D) Religion

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- 20) Which of the given speakers describes religion as a contending loyalty to his or her feelings of nationalism?
- (A) Speaker I
 - (B) Speaker II
 - (C) Speaker III
 - (D) Speaker IV